





## For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

## NOW READY!



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

FOURTEENTH ISSUE.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDU-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND KOFFA, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and will be found THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND MOST RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochinchina, the Philippine Islands, Korea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics, taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Banks, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above, "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1895 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG. The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A CHAPTER ON SPORT gives all statistics up to date regarding the Derby, St. Leger and other great events. Athletic records, the WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, making "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valde necesse* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1895 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports for

THREE DOLLARS!!!

There is no space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, and the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS, may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PRINTER'S HALL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1895.

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED. VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## COLDS IN THE HEAD, &amp;c.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.

Price .....\$1.15.

## EUCALYPTUS OIL.

A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the breast of the night clothing it gives almost instant relief.

Bottles .....\$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [27]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

PORT:—After removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY:—Excellent dinner and after dinner Wines, of very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET:—Our Claret, including the lower priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY:—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac; the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY:—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [5]

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

## BIRTHS.

At Newchwang, on the 29th of January, 1895, the wife of W. SLOOS, of a daughter.

On the 30th January, at 22, Manning Road, Shanghai, the wife of E. G. WILSON, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 30th of January, the wife of ANDREW MCKELVIE, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at 58, Broadway, Shanghai, the wife of WM. TAYLOR, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 31st January, the infant son of EDWARD and MARION STEVENS.

At 9, Woosung Road, Shanghai, on the 31st of January, 1895, MEREDITH JAMES, son of Meredith Hardman, of the China Island Mission, aged 1 year and 8 months.

At 5, Thibet Road, Shanghai, on the 31st of January, CHRISTIAN SCHEFFELMANN, Secretary of the Shanghai Gas Company; aged 40 years.

At Shanghai, on the 1st instant, of diphtheria, CONSTANCE MARY HAYWARD, dearly beloved child of Andrew and Kate McKelvie, aged four years.

General Ferrero has been appointed Italian Ambassador to London, and Count Formelli-Bressi, of Bergamo, the present Ambassador proceeds to Paris.

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## (Special to Shanghai Mercury.)

## THE ATTACK ON WEI-HAI-WEI

CHEFOO, January 31st, 11.30 a.m.

The Japanese yesterday continued two forts on the eastern defences of Wei-hai-wei, and another was blown up. The Japanese fleet assisted in the bombardment. During the assault the Chinese artillery fire from the neighbouring forts was well directed and destructive, and their attention is now directed to re-taking the captured forts. The Japanese concentration is now in the Li-shan-ko, and the Chinese are confident that they can make a good defence of the port. The landing of Japanese troops at Ninghai is denied.

5.05 p.m.

All the Forts at Wei-hai-wei have been taken by the Japanese; the West and Forts on the Island are intact.

[The name of the Island is Li-shan-ko, which is well fortified, and on which are the Guntery School, Naval College, Naval Yard, Naval Hospital, and other Government establishments. Messrs. Schell and Frickmann are on the island, and the Chinese are confident that they can make a good defence of the port. The landing of Japanese troops at Ninghai is denied.

12.15 p.m.

The Japanese attacked Wei-hai-wei at daybreak on the 30th ultimo. The Chinese resisted well. Firing continued at intervals. Naval fort was taken by the Japanese, but the Chinese attacked it afterwards and destroyed it. Wei-hai-wei itself and the fleet are intact. Chinese are still making a firm resistance, and the situation looks hopeful.

## QUITE ANOTHER STORY.

SHANGHAI, February 1st.

A telegram has been received by a Chinese gentleman to the following effect:— "The southern Forts of Wei-hai-wei have been taken by the Japanese; the northern Forts and Fleet are intact."

## THE JAPANESE NEWS BUREAU

"ON THE JOB."

YOKOHAMA, January 31st.

The report that the Japanese, in attacking Tungchowlo, bombarded an undefended city is baseless. There was a large force of Chinese soldiers there, and the Japanese fire was directed against the forts only, and was a necessary measure.

[The manipulators of the News Bureau are contemptible liars.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

(Special to N. C. Daily News.)

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF

TENGCHOWFU.

TOKIO, February 1st.

The complaint of wanton cruelty when bombarding Tengchowfu is unfounded. The city is fortified, the Chinese troops there numbering 3,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 500 artillery with twenty guns. The Japanese fire was directed upon the forts only. Possibly this caused personal inconvenience, but owing to the important position of the town from a military and strategic point of view, it was necessary to ensure the unassailed landing of the Japanese troops elsewhere.

## THE MANCHURIAN CAMPAIGN.

Reports from Kiohling dated the 31st ult. state that the Chinese force at Yinkow numbers over 40,000. Another Chinese force occupies Yagoumiao. A Chinese force to the west of that place is moving south. There is no Chinese road between Hailong and Newchwang. All is quiet at Fenghuangcheng.

KAIPING, VIA JAPAN, Jan. 30th.

The enemy's forces in Newchwang have been largely increased. General Li or Liu from the South, arrived on the 21st December (Chinese calendar) with 20,000 Hunan troops. These soldiers never fought before and great things are expected of them. The enemy's first line appears to be advancing.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BROADWOOD PLANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

The Spanish cruiser *Castilla*, which arrived here yesterday from Manila, is undergoing a general overhaul at Kowloon docks.

COLLARD & COLLARD PLANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 2nd inst.

The Korean Government has decided to borrow yen 130,000 from the First National Bank of Japan, the Customs duties being hypothecated as security.

W. ROBINSON & Co., piano builders, tuners and repairers.

Mr. F. Goddell, of the Highbury department of the Chinese Customs Service, arrived here from Hekow recently and this morning left for Shanghai by the *Lian-shing*.

SHANGHAI native papers report that several Japanese transports have been frozen in the Yangtze River, and that the Japanese in Manchuria are in bad straits.

When the *Douglas* steamer *Hailong*, Capt. J. Rosch, left Swatow for Hongkong yesterday, there were in port the steamships *Fokien*, *Taipei*, *Taichow* and *Hangchow*.

Up to date the Magistrates have dealt with 142 summonses, originating from the crackpot nuisance. The fines were added in every case and a uniform fine of 50 cents imposed.

All the landward forts at Wei-hai-wei were taken by the Japanese on the 1st instant, but according to latest advice from the North the fleet and forts on the island were still intact.

PRINCE KOMATSUMI, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Body Guard, has been appointed Superintendent of the General Staff, a position hitherto held by H.L.H. Prince Arisugawa Taruhito.

We learn that the highly civilized Japanese have notified the Foreign Authorities that they will not consider fugitives captured in active service with the Chinese as prisoners of war, but they will be treated as *extraditables*.

COLONEL C. B. FICKES, the advance agent of the "Oriental" is stated by a *London* writer on the staff of Mr. E. V. Thompson's paper, the *Yokohama Specimen*, to have received two telegrams from the Japanese Government, one dated the 28th ult. and the other dated the 30th ult. Both telegrams were to the effect that the Japanese Government had decided to accept the terms of the Convention of Shimonoseki.

New piano repairing machinery, received by W. Robinson & Co.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) that the "Shire" Line steamer *Carmanthorpe*, from London, &c., left Singapore for this port to-day.

FULL stock of banjos, mandolines, guitars, accordions, strings and fittings of all kinds at W. Robinson & Co.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., which left Hongkong on January 30th for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 1st inst.

F. A. HASKINGS, seaman of the *Leander*, not rather "full" last night within the sacred precincts of the City Hall, where "Robinson Crusoe" sent the jolly "tar" into hysterics, and he kicked up a shindy. He attended the Magistrate's levee this morning, and "squared the bill" for \$2.

THUS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 1st instant—A man named Chan Shum-fai, who has been spying for the Japanese, a robber, and five others were lately arrested in Kowloon and sent to Canton, in consequence of the confession of the man who attempted recruiting for the Japanese we mentioned some time ago. Their case is under the consideration of Li Hang-chang.

The members of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce entertained on the 27th ultimo at the Koyo-kan, Tokyo, Mr. J. Dyer of Australia. Mr. Dyer delivered a lengthy address relative to trade between Japan and Australia. Viscount Enomoto, Minister, and Mr. Kaneko, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Wakamatsu, Chief of the Trade and Industry Bureau, were present.

At the Magistrate's court to-day, before Mr. Wodehouse, four shopkeepers of Bonham Strand West, Hollywood Road, and Gough and Possession Streets, were charged at the instance of "Uncle George," the illustrious Inspector of Weights and Measures, with being in possession of fraudulent balances. The defendants admitted the charge, and obtained their liberty by contributing \$10 apiece to her Gracious Treasury.

## SNAP SHOTS.

It is sometimes cruel to be lenient. The ambition of some men is nothing better than an appetite for adventure. People should give thanks for many things that they have not been able to get. Love is a most delightful slavery. Life is a very round of unfinished business. Some wretched people can pump out all the tears they want. Good behaviour should be something better than a mere matter of policy. Good is a preventive rather than a remedy for evil.

CHANG CHI-TUNG, Viceroy of Nanking, has caused the following proclamation to be posted at Shanghai and published in all the native papers of that city:—

## REWARDS FOR ARRESTS OF JAPANESE.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1.—If engaging Chinese as Pilots  | 500     |
| 2.—If found ascertaining particulars of the Coast defence                                   | 500     |
| 3.—If Japanese is found carrying rice to native boats to supply the army, for arresting him | 500     |
| 4.—For catching a spy   | 300     |
| 5.—For winning a victory over the Japanese by assisting the navy                            | 30,000  |
| 6.—For destroying a Japanese man-of-war, first-class, reward                                | 100,000 |
| Second-class  | 50,000  |

ONE of the French papers which has been devoting a great deal of attention to Napoleon Bonaparte of late has been entertaining its readers by having a census made of the survivors of Napoleon's grand army. Four of these men are now in the city. The eldest is Jean Jacques Sahayer, who was born on the 18th of April, 1792, at Vernou l'Archeve, where he has lived in retirement for many years. There come Victor Baillet, Jean Bousset and Joseph Rose, aged respectively one hundred and one year and six months and one hundred years and one month. It is said that all are as hearty and vigorous as can be expected, in spite of their advanced age. It is also stated that Sahayer is now ready to receive cargo and will sell the greatest army of the world has ever seen, worn out with cold and hunger, angrily called to the victor of Marengo, and Austria to get off his horse and share in the miseries of his men.

MESSRS. Wheelock & Co.'s freight market report dated Shanghai, 1st February, contains the following:—Since our last issue the Chinese New Year holidays have intervened, and business has been almost entirely suspended. For London business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For New York business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Hongkong business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Shanghai business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Yokohama business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Nagasaki business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Kobe business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Osaka business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Kyoto business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Fukuoka business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Hiroshima business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Matsuyama business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Takamatsu business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Uwajima business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Bizen business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Tokoname business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Owabi business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Futatabi business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. For Ise business has been small, nearly all shipments being made before the holidays. 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to the west of it on a high hill there is a small fort with one gun and a few modern cannons. There are three camps on the hill, containing in all about 2,500 soldiers. There are no soldiers in the city. When the first few shots were fired I supposed it was the Chinese firing away powder, as they are wont to do, for practice, but the shots being very heavy I went up to the look-out on top of the house, from which the sea is in full view. I saw a large vessel passing by the city about half way from the mainland to the islands. Presently another came in view from behind the bluff, and finally a third. Both the forward vessels fired continuously on the city as they passed. The hindmost only fired one or two shots. The gun on the little fort on the hill fired several shots, as also did some guns in the water city mounted on the wall facing the sea, but their balls fell far short in the water. From my post of observation I could see every flash from the vessels and hear the balls whistling over my head or striking the wall near by. The T'ungchow College, with Mr. Hayes' house and mine, are about 200 yards from the north wall of the city and directly opposite the water city. I saw one shot plough into the earth in a garden about 100 yards from Mr. Hayes' house, and also saw a shell strike the wall and burst with a deafening explosion about 200 yards distant. One shot came through the wall and, glancing, demolished a Chinese house about 120 yards to the east of us. Probably about twenty-five shots fell in the city. One shot at least went clear over the city and struck nearly a half mile beyond it. We have already heard of seven or eight houses being struck, two of them being set on fire. One shot struck Miss Moon's yard wall, but did no other damage. Miss Moon herself was not hurt. A considerable number of persons were wounded, though we have only heard of one being killed, which is rather a remarkable thing considering the number of shells that fell in the city. None of the vessels stopped, but simply fired as they went, and when well past the city turned off and steamed north towards Port Arthur. It is surmised here that the Japanese came through the S. and N. looking for Chinese vessels, which have once or twice retreated themselves there for a short time, and being fired on by the fort on the north hill, opened not only on the fort but also on the city. The Chinese stoutly deny that they fired the first shot, and it is impossible to tell at this writing just how the affair did open. It was a breach of the laws of war for the Japanese to fire in this reckless way and without notice on the Chinese city. They would, of course, have been justified in dismantling the fort, which could easily have been done without troubling the city. We have, of course, informed the authorities at Chefoo and hope we may receive a visit from some of them to-morrow. We propose to stand by our homes and only ask that the Japanese be required to treat us according to the laws of civilized warfare.

## THE SECOND ATTACK.

When the Japanese turned north on Friday evening we supposed we were done with them for the present, but the next day a little after noon they were discovered lying behind the islands and a little later they steamed out as if going east towards Chefoo, but presently turned and came up towards the city, and as soon as the foremost got within range she opened fire, the other vessels following in turn. They made a circle, keeping beyond the range of the gun on the north hill, and as they turned away from us ceased firing. We hoped they were gone, but they went round the circle and returned firing as before and then steamed off about four o'clock towards Chefoo. As soon as they appeared Mr. Hayes went down to the water city and with the help of a military officer there managed to get a sampan, and taking a white flag and also an American flag, put off to try to board one of the vessels and, if possible, make such statement of the facts as would prevent them firing into the city. He was for a time in the direct range of the gun on the hill and shot fell both before and behind him. He finally got outside of the direct range, and keeping on finally got quite near one of the vessels, but no sign of halting from him were heeded, and as they did not stop, he of course could not get alongside. I stood on top of the house with an American flag waving in full view of them through the whole first round and part of the second. They seemed to aim most of their shots at the tower over the gate, and as our house lay in about the same range we got a larger number of shots than any spot in the city. One of the first shots fired landed a shell in the earth about forty feet from our house. A few moments later another fell within five feet of the first. Half a dozen more were whizzing over my head and struck and burst beyond. One went so close to me that I involuntarily dodged to one side, which was as natural as it was useless. There was a fascination in watching the flashes and then listening for the fall of the shot. But about the middle of the last round concluded I had better get down, considering that if the house were struck beneath me I might be rolled down and killed by the fall. Just after I came down a large shell went into the earth about a hundred feet east of the house, and bursting threw a shower of earth and stones over the house. In all eight shots struck quite close around our house, and six or seven more within a couple of hundred yards. Most of the shots fell in open grounds. One shot went clean through the North Gate tower, but did not seriously damage it. At least forty shells fell in the city killing lots of people, and several struck the wall. The gun on the north hill fired from time to time, and Mr. Hayes reports that one shot came within three or four rods of the foremost Japanese vessel. The people fled in crowds to our houses supposing that somehow or other we could protect them. The first day's bombardment created a regular stampede from the city and fabulous prices were paid for any kind of convenience. The second day troubled the panic; men, women and children were flying in all directions, the men carrying bundles of clothing and the women hobnobbing along on their little feet dragging their children after them. All night the city was under preparation for moving, and on Sabbath morning multitudes started on foot and others with any conveyance that it was possible to get. A blinding snowstorm came on about nine o'clock and continued till late in the afternoon. It is probable that many perished in the snow.

C. W. MATTHEWS.

Commenting on this subject the N. C. Daily News very sensibly remarks that the detailed account which Dr. Mateer gives of the bombardment of T'ungchow by Japanese men-of-war will be received with surprise and indignation. Hitherto the treatment of Chinese non-combatants by the Japanese invaders of China has been humane and considerate, and in Manchuria the Japanese have largely won the sympathies of the natives by their kindness and just dealing, so that there was every reason to suppose that the natives of Shantung would have met with similar considerate treatment. Unfortunately for the reputation of Japan this has not been the case.

It must be borne in mind that T'ungchow is an unimportant city and though surrounded by walls, both the city proper and the contiguous water city are armed only with a few antiquated guns, and could offer as much opposition to an attack as the native city of Shanghai. Situated on a hill to the westward of the city, and some distance from it, is a fort armed with

a solitary modern gun, which, as our correspondent points out, could never succeed in reaching the Japanese vessels. Furthermore, had it been at all formidable, it was quite possible for the Japanese men-of-war to have concentrated their fire upon it and to have dismantled it without a shot being fired from the defenceless city of T'ungchow. Yet what do we find? Three Japanese men-of-war, which were never in the slightest danger of being struck by the guns of the Chinese, not only bombarded the city on Friday, the 18th instant, but knowing the helpless state of the place were guilty of the barbarity of returning next day and firing forty shells or more into a densely populated city, for no other apparent purpose than that of destroying the lives and property of inoffensive non-combatants.

The reason for an attack being made anywhere in the neighbourhood of T'ungchow is more apparent to us than it was to the resident foreign missionaries, as we can understand that the Japanese wished to make a demonstration on the north-west of Shantung in order to draw away the Chinese forces from the east of the province, so that the landing of their troops in Yenching Bay could be effected with the least possible opposition. That was legitimate warfare, but this purpose could have been served by an attack on the fort situated outside. T'ungchow city, which might have been battered to pieces by the Japanese at their leisure, as the one gun mounted there was so inferior in range to the guns of the men-of-war that they were never in danger from it.

The plucky conduct of the Reverend W. M. Hayes in putting off in a small boat to the Japanese vessels, with the hope of inducing them to refrain from cruel and wanton destruction of innocent lives and of property, was as praiseworthy as the conduct of the Japanese commanders, who ignored his hall under the cover of the American and of a white flag, was the reverse of it. The Japanese boast of the "Great Britain of the East," but they have yet to show that they have entirely discarded the barbarities of an Oriental nation or that they know how to conform to the usages of civilized warfare.

## CHINA'S AMERICAN ADVISER.

The following are some particulars of Colonel J. W. Foster, who has been engaged by the Chinese Government to assist them in practicing the fine art of "gaining time":

John W. Foster was born in Pike county, Ind., and March 1836. After his graduation at the State University of Indiana in 1855, he attended the law school at Harvard University, and having been admitted to the bar, began practice at Evansville, Ind. He was building up a good practice when the Civil War began. Mr. Foster at once volunteered into the Federal service and was appointed major of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers. He saw much hard fighting while in service and rose to the rank of colonel. He headed a brigade of cavalry in General Burnside's expedition to East Tennessee and was the first to occupy Knoxville in 1863. At the end of the war his rank was that of brigadier-general by brevet. During the whole period of his soldiery he was connected with the Western armies of Generals Grant and Sherman.

Upon his return to Evansville he edited the *Daily Journal* of that city, and was made Postmaster in 1869. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee in the year 1872. His first appointment as Minister was to Mexico in 1874, to which President Hayes re-appointed him for 1880. He assumed the duties of United States Minister to Russia, which he held until November, 1881, when he resigned in order to give closer attention to his private business. Upon his return to America in 1881 Colonel Foster located at Washington and established himself as an attorney in international business as counsel for foreign legations and kindred matters before courts of commissions, arbitrators, etc.

President Arthur appointed him Minister to Spain and he served from February, 1883, to March, 1885, when he resigned and returned to the United States, having negotiated an important commercial treaty with the Spanish Government. This treaty elicited general discussion, and was strongly opposed in the Senate. That body failed to confirm it and it was afterwards withdrawn by President Cleveland for reconsideration. Some weeks later Colonel Foster was instructed to return to Spain to re-open negotiations for a modified treaty. The mission, however, was unsuccessful, and he remained abroad but a few months. Under the administration of Harrison, Foster was connected with the State Department in a minor capacity until on 20th June, 1892, he was nominated to be Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Blaine. He was at once confirmed.

Colonel Foster is now counsel of the Chinese Legation in Washington, with a salary of \$20,000 a year. He is a warm personal friend of Chang, one of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and has for some time carried on a private correspondence with that official. It is supposed that H. E. Chang's confidence in the diplomatic skill of Colonel Foster led to his present engagement.

## NEWCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCHANG, January 9th.

There is very little known of the movements of the Japanese since last week. General Sung is slowly advancing towards Hailchow, which town he proposes to capture, but is anxious for the Japanese to come out from behind their fortifications, and fight in the open. He is at present in the neighbourhood of Kangwangtai, where the last battle was fought, and has sent several thousand troops to Kailchow, which town he had previously evacuated. His army, which is rapidly growing in number, is now spread over the town and villages between Kailchow to the south-east of us and Newchang 30 miles to the north of us, so once more we have the Chinese soldiers on three sides of us. Yesterday about 500 cavalry and 1,500 infantry passed towards the south. We heartily wish that active movements will take place soon, as all food and fuel supplies are rapidly disappearing.

Constant reports of the sufferings of the Japanese are being brought in, and a great extent such reports must be true. The Japanese have, as far as we know, not made any forward movement from Hailchow. They are possibly recruiting, and waiting for milder weather. From the south we hear that the town of Hailchow-yu, between Kailchow and Fuchow, has been occupied by the Japanese, and scouts have frequently been seen some ten miles to the south of Kailchow.

On the 7th inst. some six or eight soldiers, who had been looking and pillaging in one of the neighbouring villages, were brought in here, bound hand and foot. I have not heard what punishment they received.

News has just come to hand that a great battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, so we shall most probably hear the guns, as it will take place about twenty miles from this port.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effect."—W. PARKER, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Bullock Hospital, Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th February, 1895.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Sea
Wanchow	30.11	10	...	NNK	4	b	...
Tai	30.03	10	...	NW	4	b	...
Nagasaki	30.04	14	55	NW	4	b	...
Shanghai	30.05	10	50	NW	4	b	...
Fuzhou	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.25	30	54	NW	4	b	...
Swatow	30.23	66	61	NW	4	b	...
Manton	6.00	37	...	...	...	...	...
Hougang	30.21	60	97	E	4	b	...
Victoria Peak	...	...	...	NNK	4	b	...
Shanghai	30.28	78	...	NNK	4	b	...
Moscow	30.26	64	87	N	4	b	...
Shanghai	30.50	74	83	WNW	4	b	...
Hankow	30.50	74	83	WNW	4	b	...
Shanghai	30.57	70	74	NW	4	b	...
Shanghai	30.57	70	74	NW	4	b	...
Cape St. James	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
**BANKS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—152 per cent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £3.00.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

**CHINESE LOANS.**  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1895 E—11 per cent. premium.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$145 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—£15, 202½ per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$155 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$81, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£15, 15 per share.  
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, buyers.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$189 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.  
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share, buyers.

**SHIPPING.**  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$5.80 per share, sales.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, sellers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$37, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$41, buyers.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$66 per share, nominal.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

**REFINERIES.**  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$152 per share, buyers.  
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, sellers.

**MINING.**  
 Puntong Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$61 per share, sales.  
 Puntong Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per share, sales.  
 The Puntong Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sales.  
 The Puntong Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.90 per share, buyers.  
 The Puntong Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.90 per share, sellers.  
 The Puntong Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.90 per share, buyers.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**  
 Hongkong and Wharves Dock Company—88 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Geo. Kennedy & Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Wharves Dock and Godown Company—\$38 per share, sales.  
 Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

**HOTELS.**  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$9 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$90.

**LANDS AND BUILDING.**  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$9 per share, buyers.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$2, buyers.

**DISPENSARIES.**  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.  
 Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.  
 H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 On London—Bank, T. T. 1/11½  
 Bank Bills, on demand 1/11½  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 1/11½  
 Credits at 4 months sight 2/04  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 2/04

**ON PARIS.**  
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/48  
 Credits, at 4 months sight 2/53

**ON INDIA.**  
 T. T. 1/11½  
 On Demand 1/11½

**ON SHANGHAI.**  
 Bank, T. T. 7/3  
 Private, to days sight 7/3  
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate), 80.95  
 Silver (per oz.) 27 7/16

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 4th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on the 7th.

**THE GERMAN MAIL.**  
 The N. D. Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, with the outward German mail, left Colombo on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 16th.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 15th ultimo.  
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Pera*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 15th instant.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The steamer *Arcton*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 20th ultimo, and may be expected here to-morrow.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**  
 The steamer *Ormsdon* left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here to-morrow.  
 The *Mogul* line steamer *Gaucha* left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here to-morrow.  
 The D. D. R. steamer *Garda*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 8th.  
 The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Marla Valeria* left Kobe on the 3rd instant for Mof, and may be expected here on the 9th.  
 The *Glen* line steamer *Glenorchy*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on the 9th.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Luton* left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 9th.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Manila* left London for this port on the 20th ultimo.

**VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Mr. E. D. Bailes. Mr. S. A. Korckl.  
 Mr. W. V. Deacon. Mr. N. Langmuir.  
 Mr. W. D'Arc. Mr. P. E. S. Lowden.  
 Miss F. D'Arc. The Misses Lowden.  
 Mr. W. J. D'Arc. Mr. H. MacCallum.  
 Mr. W. Blevins. Mr. R. Mackenzie.  
 Mr. W. F. Cantor. Mr. J. McWilliams.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mr. J. Mitchell.  
 Mr. A. Collington. Mr. J. de Navarro.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Combe. Mr. P. Palmeri.  
 and child. Mr. F. E. Plancher.  
 Mr. R. H. Douglas. Mr. Richardson.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. W. Robinson.  
 Mr. C. N. Edison. Mr. Geo. F. Robinson.  
 Mr. G. Fenwick. Mr. and Mrs. Léon G.  
 Dr. D. Galvan. Le Roux.  
 Mr. A. Grelley. Miss Smith.  
 Mr. Henry Goldsmith. Mr. P. S. S. S. S.  
 Mr. D. Graham. Mr. E. A. T. Turner.  
 Mr. C. H. S. Harris. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Thomas  
 Mr. A. Haupt. and child.  
 Mr. J. C. Hill. Mr. F. V. Thurn.  
 Mrs. Hodgins. Mr. G. Townsend.  
 Col. and Mrs. Ferrard. Mr. W. von Uffer.  
 Mr. M. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield.  
 Mr. S. John. Mr. and Mrs. Weed.  
 Mr. J. J. Kilian. Mr. J. W. Wilson.  
 Mr. J. Kinghorn.

**VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.**

Mr. M. G. Allen. Mr. F. D. Macleod.  
 Mr. J. G. Buckle. Mr. Medhurst.  
 Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet. Major and Mrs. Moore.  
 Miss Coe. Mr. J. Rankin.  
 Capt. van Corbach. Mr. H. W. Robertson.  
 Mr. H. Crombie. Mr. Sandilands.  
 Mr. R. P. Dipple. Mr. and Mrs. Sansom.  
 Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. F. H. Slaghek.  
 Mr. W. S. Farquharson. Mr. W. A. Findlay.  
 Mr. W. S. Harrison. Smith and family.  
 Mr. Geo. Holmes. Mr. A. G. Stokes.  
 Mrs. G. Holmes. Rev. and Mrs. Vallings.

**SHIPPING.**

**ARRIVALS.**  
 NATAL, French steamer, 4,045, Verroo, 4th Feb., from Shanghai and Hongkong, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.  
 ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. W. Storm, 5th Feb., from Canton 1st Feb., General.  
 HANNOVER, British steamer, 783, H. Roach, 5th Feb., from Tamsui 1st Feb., and Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General—D. Laprak & Co.  
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, A. Bendixen, 5th Feb., from Saigon 1st Feb., General—Wiel & Co.  
 PROGRESS, German steamer, 687, J. Jensen, 5th Feb., from Saigon 31st Jan., Rice—Stemmen & Co.  
 ASK, Danish steamer, 301, N. C. Revaback, 5th Feb., from Haiphong 2nd Feb., Coals—A. R. Marry.  
 KAPA, British steamer, 1,507, Thos. Walker, 5th Feb., from Hongkong 25th Jan., Coals—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 February 4, *Peking*, German str., for Luzon.  
 February 4, *Woolan*, German str., for Saigon.  
 February 4, *Kunging*, British steamer, for Canton.  
 February 5, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
 February 5, *Cromarty*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 February 5, *Mathilde*, German str., for Saigon.  
 February 5, *Nanning*, German str., for Hongkong.  
 February 5, *Matilda*, British str., for Saigon.  
 February 5, *Kwongsoang*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*Parthian*, British steamer, for Saigon.  
*Hongkong*, British steamer, for Amoy.  
*Namoa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
*Strathgoun*, British steamer, for Saigon.

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*Namoa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
*Strathgoun*, British steamer, for Saigon.

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 February 4, *Peking*, German str., for Luzon.  
 February 4, *Woolan*, German str., for Saigon.  
 February 4, *Kunging*, British steamer, for Canton.  
 February 5, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
 February 5, *Cromarty*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 February 5, *Mathilde*, German str., for Saigon.  
 February 5, *Nanning*, German str., for Hongkong.  
 February 5, *Matilda*, British str., for Saigon.  
 February 5, *Kwongsoang*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

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## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE—**  
 For Bangkok—Per *Macaw* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Singapore and London—Per *Yava* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, &c., India and Australia, and Mauritius—Per *Natal* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay—Per *Blanco* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11.30 P.M.  
 For Singapore—Per *Talamon* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila—Per *Sungshang* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., India and Australia, and Mauritius—Per *Macaw* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Haiphong—Per *Ask* on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 11.30 P.M.  
 For Kobe—Per *Danlary* on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India and Australia, and Mauritius—Per *Danlary* on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Port Swettenham, Brunei, and Melbourne—Per *Talyan* on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Europe, India, &c., via Brindisi—Per *Sutlej* on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Ancon* on Friday, the 15th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of Japan* on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

**SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.**

**STAMERS.**  
 Ayr, British steamer, 1,955, F. Johnson, 3rd Feb., from Kuching 29th January, Coal—Miss Bisi Katsia.  
 BENLARIO, British steamer, 1,455, Ed. Le Boulanger, 3rd Jan., from M. J. 2nd Jan., Coals—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,498, E. Barabino, 3rd Jan., from Singapore 21st Jan., General—Carli & Co.  
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,174, T. T. Andersen, 16th Jan., from Saigon 1st Jan., Rice—Melchers & Co.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,448, J. F. Smith, 27th Jan., from San Francisco 12th Dec., Yokohama 6th Jan., and Nagasaki 14th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, Wm. Ward, 29th Jan., from San Francisco 3rd Jan., Yokohama 22nd, and Nagasaki 25th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CONTINENTAL, Dutch steamer, 672, C. Schall, 4th Feb., from Saigon 30th January, Rice—Wiel & Co.  
 DARMSTADT, German steamer, 1,404, M. Eichel, 3rd Feb., from Shanghai 1st Feb., Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

DEVAYONNE, British str., 1,577, W. P. P. P. P., 4th Feb., from Hongkong 25th Feb., General—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 DONAR, German steamer, 1,470, B. Grundmann, 1st February, from Bangkok 23rd Jan., Rice—Chinese.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 20th Jan., from Vancouver 16th Jan., Yokohama 22nd, Nagasaki 24th, and Shanghai 26th, General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 656, G. A. Taylor, 4th Feb., from Manila 1st February, General—Shewan & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 1,177, Captain Stoppel, from Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 742, Th. Nissen, 1st Feb., from Saigon 25th Jan., Rice and Paddy—Melchers & Co.  
 FREY, Danish steamer, 307, C. B. Strand, 4th Feb., from Canton 4th Feb., General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HANNOVER, British steamer, 409, P. Bennett, 4th Feb., from Canton 3rd Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 HANG-LEUNG, British steamer, 1,171, A. Frapp, 10th Jan., from Saigon 23rd January, Rice—Melchers & Co.

IKREY, German steamer, 2,160, R. Schöner, 30th Jan., from Yokohama 24th January, Ballast—Sjögren & Co.  
 MADAGASCAR, British steamer, 995, Geo. Anderson, 31st Jan., from Bangkok 22nd Jan., and Anglin 24th, Wood and Rice—Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.

MASCOOTE, British steamer, 2,418, James Robt, 24th Feb., from Yokohama 12th Jan., and Kobe 26th, General—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.  
 NAMOA, British steamer, 825, H. C. A. Harris, 3rd Feb., from Poonchow 1st Feb., 1894, and 2nd, General—D. Laprak & Co.

ORONO, British steamer, 1,127, W. Hancock, 17th Jan., from Saigon 30th Jan., Rice and Paddy—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.  
 PAKSHAN, British steamer, 833, J. Jenkins, 3rd Feb., from Bangkok 23rd Jan., Rice—Hon Hing Hong.

PARTIAN, British steamer, 1,040, G. C. Thom, 31st Jan., from Saigon 25th Jan., Rice—Wo Koo.  
 PERA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 24th January, from Bangkok 15th Jan., and Anglin 17th, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

PRAYA, 103, Canadian Macleod—'sagkong  
 PRODUCE, Norwegian steamer, 1,002, H. Borgesen, 2nd Feb., from Cardiff and Dec, Coals—Melchers & Co.

RECORDE, British steamer, 677, R. A. E. Byrton, 17th Jan., from Singapore 12th Jan., Telegraph Cable—E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.  
 STRATHGOUN, British steamer, 1,740, J. M. Shaw, 31st Jan., from 15th January, Coal—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.

SUNOKIANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. N. Dodd, 3rd Feb., from Manila 31st January, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1,459, R. Nelson, 11st January, from Kobe 26th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMARISK, Norwegian steamer, 710, Castberg, 1st Feb., from Bangkok 24th January, Rice—Wiel & Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
 CENTRALIA, American ship, 1,225, P. P. P. P., Colford, 11th Jan., from New York 7th Nov., Coals—Order.  
 COLMA, American bark, 849, G. B. Noyes, 21st Dec., from Portland 8th October, and Honolulu 10th, Timber—Master.

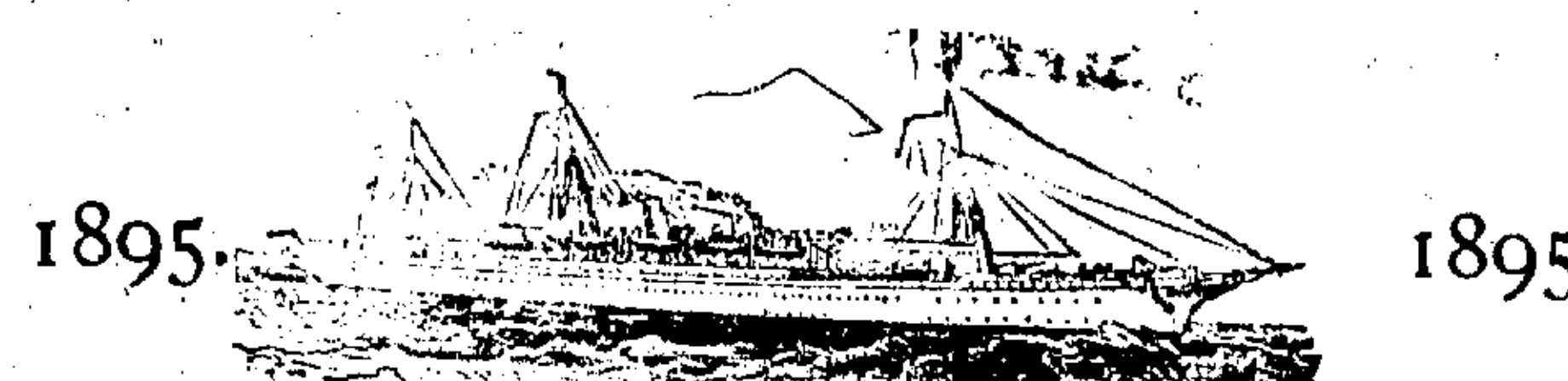
RAJAH, German ship, 1,345, Job. Belmer, 18th Jan., from Cardiff 1st Sept., Coal—Order.  
 SAGRA, American ship, 1,374, J. C. Banlett, 11th Jan., from 15th Jan., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

SINJIA, American ship, 1,100, W. W. W. W., 20th Dec., from Yokohama 4th December, Ballast—Order.  
 TAIYUAN, Norwegian steamer, 1,459, R. Nelson, 11st January, from Kobe 26th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMARISK, Norwegian steamer, 710, Castberg, 1st Feb., from Bangkok 24th January, Rice—Wiel & Co.

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 CENTRALIA, American ship, 1,225, P. P. P. P., Colford, 11th Jan., from New York 7th Nov., Coals—Order.  
 COLMA, American bark, 849, G. B. Noyes, 21st Dec., from Portland 8th October, and Honolulu 10th, Timber—Master.

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 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
 Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
 EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 20th February.  
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 20th March.  
 EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL